The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. X. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1877. NO. 16.

Hardware, Stoves, Tin, &c.

LINDLEY & KEMP,

—DEALERS IN—

HARDWARE,

AND

Agricultural Implements,

AT THE

MIDDLETOWN STOVE HOUSE,

Middletown, Delaware.

Hardware Department.

Iron and Steel, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse Nails, Blacksmith Supplies, Chain Traces, Hames, Trowels, Nails, Spikes, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Files, Chisels, Levels, Planes, Bevels, Wrenches, Picks, Mattocks, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Shafts, Long and Short Arms, Clips, Springs, Enameled Cloth, Gum Canvass, &c.

A complete stock of TOOLS and Supplies for Carpenters, Builders, Masons, Sadlers, Shoemakers and others, with many House-furnishing articles. We invite the public to call and examine our prices.



Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Glass and Putty,

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cucumber Wood Pumps.

Agricultural Department.

FARMER'S FRIEND, Heckendorn, Wiley, Concave and Moore PLOWS; Plow Castings, Grindstones, Pumps, Scales, Corn Shellers, Churns, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Hoes and Rakes,

Stoves and Tin Ware.

HAVING SUCCEEDED TO THE BUSINESS of J. B. ROBERTS, Esq, at his old stand

ON MAIN STREET,

we respectfully solicit a continuance of his patronage. We will have constantly on hand

STOVES AND HEATERS

of all descriptions Also

Slate Mantels,

and a large assortment of

TIN WARE

AND

HOUSE FURNISHING Articles.

Roofing & Spouting

Promptly and neatly done.

REPAIRS

for all kinds of

STOVES

Tin Ware of every description made to order and repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

LINDLEY & KEMP.

March 17, 1877. tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,

NOTIONS

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

COME LOOK AT IT,

THEN BUY CHEAP

For the Ready Cash.

ELIASON BROS.

Middletown, Del.

Having concluded that large sales and quick returns will not only pay better than having the goods lay on the shelves, but enable us to constantly show a greater variety, we have marked all our

GOODS DOWN,

TO A VERY LOW FIGURE.

We have recently added to our Stock and are prepared to exhibit to the inhabitants of this town and vicinity a magnificent line of

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS,

NOTIONS,

Etc., etc. We adhere strictly to "Popular Prices," and the popular verdict on our prices is that no goods of the same style and workmanship can be bought anywhere else for the same money.

We have with us W. GEO. MABREY.

November 18th, 1876.

Lumber AND Hardware.

G. E. HUKILL

Successor to

J. B. FENIMORE & CO.,

Opposite the R. R. Depot,

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Lumber, Hardware, and General Building Material, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, and Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Bricks, Building Lime, Hair, Etc.

Constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

AND

The Globe Mixed Paint.

(Ready-Mixed.)

"Blatchley's" Celebrated Cucumber Wood Pumps, and "Grafton" Cucumber Wood Pumps. These are the two best Cucumber Wood Pumps in the market.

I desire particularly to call special attention to the "Globe Mixed Paint." Nothing "on the globe," or, "under the sun," can excel it for beauty of finish, durability and cheapness. I guarantee it equal to any paint that is made, and cheaper. Send for color-card and prices, before buying elsewhere.

Feb 5-ly.

Reciprocity Shirt!

ALL MADE,

WITH EXCEPTION OF THE BUTTON HOLES

Made of Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 Heavy Linen!

We feel confident that we are giving intrinsically

THE CHEAPEST.
BEST MADE and BEST FITTING SHIRT

THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED FOR $1.25.

The RECIPROCITY SHIRT is superior to most of shirts, first-class, (so-called) for the following reasons:

Our Collar Bands are Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Cuffs are Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Bossoms are Lined with Heavy Linen, and are Three Ply.

Our Back Facings are both upper and under; made wide, giving Strength and finish.

☞To the people that have been accustomed to buy materials for shirts, and have them made up at home, we particularly call to their notice our RECIPROCITY SHIRT. All made but the button holes, and only $1.25 each, at

J. P. DOUGHTEN'S,

No. 410 Market Street.

TOWNSEND HOUSE,

Opposite Rail Road Depot,

TOWNSEND, DELAWARE.

I am prepared to accommodate permanent and transient guests at reasonable rates.

The Bar is at all times stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos and Segars.

A fine Livery is also attached to the Hotel, where teams are to be had at reasonable rates.

Come and See Me.

WM. B. HOLLIS,

April 8-tf Proprietor.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE OF MEETING—NEW CASTLE AND WILMINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCKHOLDERS.

Office of New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company. Wilmington, Delaware, March 30, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1877, at 12.15 o'clock p m., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, entitled "An Act providing for the merger of the New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company into the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and also for the merger of the New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company into the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, passed at Dover, February 22d, 1877, for the merger of the said New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company into the stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and containing all such other provisions as have been deemed necessary to perfect the said merger, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

ALFRED HORNER.
Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING—THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY'S STOCKHOLDERS.

Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, Wilmington, Del., March 30th, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stock-holders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said company, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1877, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company and the Board of Directors of the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company, and also the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Board of Directors of the New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company; by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, entitled "An Act providing for the Merger of the New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company" into "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and also for the Merger of the "New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company" into "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company," passed at Dover, February 22d, 1877, for the Merger of the "New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company" into "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company" and the Merger of the "New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company" into "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company;" prescribing the term and conditions thereof, and the manner of converting the capital stock of the "New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company," and the capital stock of the "New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company" into the stock of "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company," and containing all such other provisions as have been deemed necessary to perfect the said Mergers, will be submitted to the said stockholders, and a vote by ballot in person or by proxy taken for the adoption or rejections of each of the same respectively.

This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly

ALFRED HORNER,
Secretary.

NOTICE OF MEETING—NEW CASTLE & FRENCHTOWN TURNPIKE AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company, New Castle, Del., March 31, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company" will be held at the office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1877, at 12 o'clock, m., when and where the joint agreement entered into by the Board of Directors of "The Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company" and the Board of Directors of the "New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company," by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, entitled "An Act providing for the Merger of the New Castle & Wilmington Railroad Company" into the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company and also for the merger of the New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company into the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, passed at Dover, February 22d, 1877, for the merger of the said New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company into the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and also for the merger of the New Castle & Frenchtown Turnpike and Railroad Company into the stock of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and containing all such other provisions as have been deemed necessary to perfect the said merger, will be submitted to the said stockholders and a vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, taken for the adoption or rejection of the same.

This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

ALFRED HORNER,
Secretary.

NOTICE.—I, Mary McCann, do hereby give notice that I shall apply to the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace and Jail Delivery of the State of Delaware, in and for the County of New Castle, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, being the first day of the May term, A. D., 1877, for a license to keep an Inn or Tavern at No. 428 West Front street, in the city of Wilmington, to sell intoxicating liquors in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on the premises, and the following free-holders recommend this said application, to wit:

Jas. F. Walton,	Henry Graham,
George Steinicken,	August Aschenbach,
William Herbert,	Thomas J. Bennett,
Daniel McCusker,	Michael Clancy,
Fredrick Heibers,	James Carrigan,
James Monaghan,	Joseph Niedermier,
James W. Kurns,	W. T. Shaw,
Francis Kelly,	Julius Guenther,
John Plunkett,	Jacob Kienle,
William Dollard,	Thomas McCormick,
Frank Zimmermann,	Joseph Hoges,
John Green,	James Carrigan.

apr7-3t MARY McCANN.

Flowers! Plants!

I have on hand, at my Green House and Nursery, on North Broad Street, a large variety of Flowers and Garden Plants, to which I would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Middletown and vicinity. All who may need any thing of this kind will consult their interest by calling and examining my stock. B. F. LIPPINCOTT.

apr 14-1m

JOB PRINTING

Of Every Description

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Original Poetry.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

BY LILLIE BELL.

"Gather a wreath from the garden bowers,
And tell the wish of thy heart in flowers."
ANON.

Queen Mab amid the flowers strayed,
Kissing the blooms of fragrance sweet;
Some reared their heads her lips to press,
While others humbly kiss'd her feet.
An Ivy, climbing o'er a tree,
The fairy said: "I'll cling to thee,"
This shall ever be thy name,
Throughout the world thy fate is fame!

Sweet Golden Rod, lift up thine head,
Thou art baptized, "encouragement."
Ah! bleeding heart, why doest thou weep
For love, from youth till life is spent?
Thy doom's "despair!" oh! fated flower,
And art discarded from this hour,
Woe to lovers who touch thy bloom,
Their hearts will soon be full of gloom.

The fairy droop'd her shining head
Until it touch'd the Lilly's cup—
It whispered softly: Leave me not
But from my brim the dew-drop sup.
Nay, nay sweet Lilly, you are vain,
Still I will give thee now a name.
Let thy emblem hereafter be,
All "innocence and purity."

And next she press'd the White Rose bloom,
And then her blushing sister too.
"You're beautiful!" "I love but thee!"
Confession's sweet, if it be true.
"Lovest thou me?" Bold Rose-bud red!
And forth the White-bud reared its head.
Stay! gentle fairy, bless me too!
Nay bud, "Thou art too young to woo."

Chime on, thou Canterbury Bells,
Bowing thy stalks with pendents blue;
Ringing out in such joyous rhymes,
Thy songs of sweet "gratitude" true.
Ah! Mignonette, take not alarm,
"Your qualities surpass your charms"—
Sweet Locust let thy white plumes wave,
Thou art: "Affection beyond the grave."

Bell Flower, why hang thy starry bloom,
Such gentle perfumes 'round thee cling
For "love and constancy" art wed
In thee, a holy offering.
Bright blue-eyed Violet, thou art here,
With that boundless "faith" so dear;
Thy "modest" sister too, I ween,
With bloom of White, so scarcely seen.

Kulmia, hated of all flowers,
"Treachery" 'mid thy leaves I see.
Thorn Apple, lure thy victims on,
"Deceitful charms," is thy decree.
Larkspur, thy "levity" forbear.
Oleander, thy name's "beware."
Night Shade, thy "thoughts so bitter"—stay,
Cast not a cloud o'er youth's bright way.

Sweet William, "True until the last,"
Thy loving trust will be repaid.
Myrtle, "Affection unalloyed"—
Heliotrope, "You are loved, sweet maid."
Wall Flower, search, "You will find me true"
Peach-bloom, "I bow, captive to you."
Yes, Tulip, "Now declare your love,"
By all that's pure and true above.

Poor Love lies bleeding—life seems crushed:
Thy weary head is bended low,
"Hopeless not Heartless"—thy cup is filled,
It runneth o'er with bitter woe.
Cockle-flower, thy sweet blooms wave,
The arts "Of a Coquett" don't brave,
Of all her charms and smiles "Beware,"
They will the simple heart ensnare.

Ah! leave me not, the Pansy cried,
Unnamed to bloom and die alone.
"I wish but thee," thou art, she said.
Thou'lt not be last, will that atone?
The winsome maid with lover shy,
Gives him thy bloom with downcast eye;
Encouraged then he takes her hand,
Binding all with a golden band.

Paris from Its Foundation to 1770.

BY LILLIE BELL.

If we wish to know when Paris was first founded, we must go back to the time of the Gauls, before Julius Cæsar conquered them, which was sixty years B. C. Then it was but a small collection of miserable huts, made of wood and clay, and resembling our Indian wigwams. After the conquest by the Romans, commerce flourished and a company of merchants was established at Paris which continued to exist thousands of years afterwards. The head of the company was called the prevost of the merchants; whose exercising powers were like those of the mayors of our cities.

Pharamond, the first king of France, began his reign in 420, but the French monarchy is dated from Clovis the fifth king of France. He was the first christian ruler—heretofore they were all Pagans—and began his reign in 481. He was baptized at Rheims—where most of the kings of France were crowned—on Christmas day 496. At the solicitations of his Queen Clotilda, Clovis erected a church at Paris and dedicated it to Genevieve, a very pious woman who was buried in it. Some portions of this structure yet remain and is believed to be the oldest edifice erected by the Franks or Freemen—as they were then called—in existence

Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, twenty-eighth king of France—many previous having reigned jointly—came to the crown in 768. He was ambitious, industrious, economical and an indefatigable worker in the promotion of his people's welfare. He established schools where grammar, arithmetic and church music were taught; and those who had passed through these branches, their education was considered quite complete. In this age—an old historian tells us—"the principal qualifications required in the priests, the only persons who possessed the least tincture of knowledge, was that they should be able to repeat the Lord's prayer."—Charlemagne died in 814 in the seventy-second year of his age and forty-fourth of his reign. His body was deposited in a vault in his chapel; the tomb was very spacious, filled with gold and silver and scented with the choicest perfumes. A triumphal arch was erected bearing a long inscription; but in 1001 it was pillaged of all its riches by Otho III. The simple inscription in the pavement, Carlo Mango, is all that marks the spot where rests the dust of the once good and great emperor of the west. Here, how forcibly are we reminded of those beautiful lines:

"Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull cold ear of death?"

In 886, Charles the fat was made king, and in the same year the Normans laid seige to Paris. It was still small, occupying only the island in the river Seine, over which were two bridges strongly fortified by towers. The city was defended by the bravest sons of France, headed by Eudes, Count of Paris. After it stood a seige of four years, Charles the fat made his appearance with a large army. Yielding to his own personal fears, instead of driving the savage invaders from the kingdom, to the surprise and disgust of all the nation, the coward consented to purchase the safety of the city; at the same time giving the enemy permission to march into and lay waste another part of the country.

During the reign of Lothaire, which began 954, Otho, emperor of Germany, with a vast army, marched against Paris, laying waste to everything before him as he advanced and only surpassed by that inhuman raid in Georgia. The city had been put under an excellent state of defence by Hugh Capet, who was at that time Count of Paris.

Otho hearing this sent word "that he would make him hear so loud a litany as would make his ears tingle" Accordingly one morning with his army posted on the heights of Montmartre—which overlooks Paris—he made them sing a Latin Psalm as loud as they could bawl. The noise was so great that it was heard throughout the whole city. After accomplishing this mighty feat, he returned to Germany.

Hugh Capet, who was made king in 987, resided in Paris, which from that time became the chief seat of government.

In 1002, Robert, who was surnamed the Pious, married a second wife, Constance of Providence. She was extremely fond of show and amusements and delighted to be surrounded by the young nobles of Providence, then the gayest and most civil court kingdom known. An old historian says that: "Paris and throughout France, because of queen Constance became the resort of the most vain, frivolous and disorderly of men."

France, under king Philip I, who began his reign in 1060, was in a most wretched condition. The lords took advantage of his indolence, and erected strong castles and towers in the very neighborhood of Paris. From these they sallied forth like chiefs of banditti The most troublesome were the lords of Montleheri and Montford; the ruins of the former may still be seen.

In 1131, during the reign of Louis VI, Paris was in a most filthy condition. The streets were narrow, full of dirt and rubbish, the pigs were allowed to run at large, and came in for their share of the immunities of the commoners, enjoying with the rest the freedom of the city. They did not, however, at that day, possess the politeness for which the other citizens have been so famed.

Philip III ascended the throne in 1180. France was in a quiet state and the king took advantage of this leisure to improve and beautify Paris It was much larger now extending beyond the small island in the Seine. With a wall, he enclosed the buildings, gardens and other cultivated lands that bordered on each side of the river. It took about thirty years to complete it; but when done, Paris was most four times its original size. He also had erected outside of the walls, a great gloomy structure; which, according to the times, was both a castle and a prison. It is called the Louvre, and stands at the present time in the heart of the city of Paris. He also built a market-house for the merchants, an aqueduct, and had two of the principal streets paved with large flat stones; the accumulation of dirt has since been so great that it is now seven or eight feet below the present surface.

During the reign of Louis IX, which began in 1226, the parliament of Paris was established; besides being a court of justice it was employed to register the king's edicts.

Philip V, surnamed the long, began his reign in 1316, removed his residence from the island in the Seine to the Louvre.

Under Philip VI, who reigned from 1328 to 1350, Paris was forlorn and desolate. The houses were falling to ruin, the streets overgrown with rank weeds and the people seemed downcast.

About the middle of the fourteenth century, Paris was much improved and their customs singular. The first sounds that greeted the ears of the inhabitants was the tingling of bells worn by persons clothed in black, who traversed the streets bemoaning the death of those who had passed away during the night; and calling on the christians to pray for the souls of the departed. Next came those who attended to the baths, bidding persons who wished to bathe, to come quickly ere the water become cold. After this, nothing was to be heard for some hours, but the cries of the butchers, millers, fish, fruit and vegetable venders. The tailors made a very conspicuous appearance, standing with their needle and thread ready to mend a rent or hole in the clothes of the passer by, if so desired. Those who had been so lucky as to meet with any misfortune played a prominent part in this drama of life; they stood at their doors and proclaimed it in a loud voice to all who passed by. In addition to all of this confusion and noise, were heard the cries of the monks and scholars begging alms. Another strange custom was that those who had been bankrupts were forever after obliged to wear a green cap.

The French students of the University of Paris are described at that date as being proud, vain, glorious and effeminate, the Germans rough and vulgar, the Normans vain and boasting, and the English drunkards and cowards.—The Royal Library at Paris, during the reign of Charles V's father, consisted of but two books; he increased it during his reign to nine hundred. He is entitled as being the founder of this library, which at the present time numbers to 2,157,571 volumes, besides numerable maps and engravings, and well merited his surname, The Wise.

Henry II was crowned in 1547, and during his reign the first coach made its appearance For a long time but three remained in Paris. The queen had one, a great court lady another and the third was owned by a portly old nobleman. He was so large that it was impossible for him to ride on horseback, so he had to submit to the galling humiliation of being carried in a coach, like a woman.

In 1549 Paris was in a tumult of tournaments and other entertainments, celebrating the entry of King Henry and his Queen. All of this was succeeded by the execution of several heretics for Protestants in the presence of the whole court. In fact the Catholics became so tyrannical that during the reign of Francis II, who was crowned in 1559 Margaret, sister of Francis I, who wrote a pious work without mention of the saints and purgatory, found it difficult to escape persecution. Marot, a popular French poet, was obliged to flee the country, for having the tenacity to translate the Psalms of David; and thus it continued until the middle of the seventeenth century.

Catherine de Medicis took a prominent part in the persecutions of the Huguenots. She was noted for her plots, cruelty, and finally the famed massacre of St. Bartholomew, which occurred in 1572. Catherine was very superstitious, and being told by an astrologer that she would meet her death in a place called St. Germains, carefully avoided all by that name. In about 1559 or '60, she had a spacious palace erected called the Tuileries, which she abandoned when she discovered that it stood in the parish of St. Germains. At the death of the tyrant, King Henry III, who reigned from 1574 to 1589, Henry IV was proclaimed king. But because he was a Huguenot, many of the Catholic nobles deserted him; finding his forces so much diminished, he was forced to break up his camp before Paris and retire to Normandy. In 1590, he laid seige to Paris and could have taken the city, but refrained from the violent measures of an assault. He said: "I am the true father of my people, I would rather never have Paris than possess it by the death of so many persons." Finally, he became a Catholic, making that profession in the church of St. Dennis, July 25, 1593, and was welcomed throughout the kingdom.—Mary de Medicis, regent for her son Louis XIII, who succeeded to the throne after the dastardly murder of his father in 1610, was a great lover of art and established the gallery of Luxenburg, a collection of paintings by Rubins the great Flemish artist, in Paris. Mary was the first crowned queen of France; the crowning being performed May 13, 1610, a day previous to her husband's murder. She had erected on the Pont Neuf a splendid equestrian statue of Henry IV, cast in bronze.

During the reign of Louis XIII, Paris was the scene of constant murders and robberies; not a night passed without bloodshed It was unsafe for persons to traverse the streets, after night fall, without a strong guard.

Cardinal Richelieu was born Sept. 5, 1585. Although of a noble family, was educated at Sarbonne, a seminary founded by Robert de Sarbonne in 1256, for the education of poor students in divinity, at Paris. He began the construction of the Palace Royal, built the church of Sarbonne, a magnificent structure, in which he placed his own monument, the finest production of Giradon, the great sculptor; also established the Garden of Plants, then the most complete collection in the world of all that was curious and beautiful among the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom. He established the celebrated French Academy, and, during his administration the first weekly newspaper appeared in 1637; heretofore an annual volume existed, resembling the annual registers of to-day.

Louis XIV reigned from 1643 to 1715 Under his jurisdiction, France was harrassed by wars. Paris, resisting an order of the minister, closed her stores and barricaded her streets and thus commenced the civil war, called the War of the Froude. Under this bigoted tyrant Protestant blood flowed as water; they were hunted like beasts of prey, and all who were taken, without regard to sex or age, were separated from their families, some were thrown in dungeons and nunneries, others loaded with chains, tortured and exposed to all the sufferings which their wicked ingenuity could invent. All of these cruel and merciless proceedings were ordered by the court and their infallible king—for such he thought himself—and was gladly carried out by their *a la* Nero followers. During his reign the treaty of Ryswick was signed in September, 1697, also the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713. At Paris he caused the old wall, erected by Philip III, to be razed and filled up the ditch that in former days had protected the city, making wide streets, running in a circular form around—called then, as now—the Boulevards. In 1678 coaches were quite common in Paris. The hackney-coaches were in use, but miserable vehicles. The vinægrette made its appearance about this time; it was a coach on two wheels drawn by a man and pushed by a woman or boy. There was a vast improvement in the streets since Louis VI. Candles were placed in lanterns suspended from ropes stretched across the streets and lighted at all times of the night, on the light as well as the dark of the moon. This was an annual expense to the city of more than $200,000.

Louis XV reigned from 1715 to 1744 He had a magnificent square built adjoining the Tuilleries, and in it was placed a bronze statue of himself on horseback on a pedestal supported by four marble statues—Strength, Peace, Prudence and Justice. Voltaire, whose family name was Arouet, was born at Paris, Feb. 20, 1694, he had much dry wit, was of a sarcastic turn of expression, and possessed the most jealous vanity imaginable.

Rousseau was born at Geneva, June 28, 1712; his writings were impassioned; to a degree of insanity he was vain, quarrelled with everybody, even those who would have been his best friends, and ever wished to appear odd. Although these two men were the most eminent writers in the time of Louis XV, they could not tolerate each other.

During the reign of the unfortunate Louis XVI, in 1770, Paris was a large flourishing stately city, lying in a beautiful plain on the Seine, 112 miles from its mouth. Its form was circular, about two French leagues in diameter and six in circuit, including the beautiful suburbs. It contained 912 streets, great and small, 20,000 houses, besides religious edifices, colleges, halls, stores and other buildings. It contained 52 parishes, 56 monasteries, occupied by Friars, and 78 by Nuns. Its coaches numbered about 14,000, the inhabitants 400,000, which, at the present day, is computed to be over 1,825,270; these consumed annually over 100,000 muids of corn, 140,000 head of cattle, etc At this time Paris occupied more ground than London, still the latter exceeded it by more than 200,000 souls, which numbers at the present day more than 3,082,372 The houses were uniform and constructed of white hewn stone; the streets were of a competent breadth, from which the soil was conveyed into a canal and washed down by means of a large body of water transferred from a fountain. Almost every French nobleman has a palais or hotel, with courts and gardens attached. In this respect the gay city surpassed any thing of that kind met with in London. The principal manufactures were gold and silver goods, also lace of the same materials, tapestry, ribbons, linen, glass, etc. "Paris," says Buschin, "is the centre of all good taste and recreation." In this age the Parisians were extremely vain and fond of pleasure to the superlative degree; they highly relished shows or spectacles, as they called them, such as puppet shows, rope dances, etc. They delighted to be in the open air, and in pleasant weather the Boulevards and gardens were crowded with loungers of both sexes, who passed the greater part of the day in pleasant conversation.

A Fight with Wolves.

Three young girls were minding a flock of sheep, three days back, at Vergt (Dordogne), France, when a large wolf suddenly appeared, and, separating some of the sheep, drove them before it. The cries of the girls irritated it, and passing near one of them, Marie S, it flew at her, knocked her down, and tore her savagely. Her cheek and upper lip were sadly injured. However, the dogs attacked the animal, and released the girl. The cries and barking attracted the attention of a man named Moreau, aged 55, who had formerly been a soldier, and who, with his daughter, a girl of 18, was engaged in cutting wood. He came out of the thicket to see what was the matter, and found himself face to face with the wolf, which immediately sprang at his throat. He had no weapon, so he clasped the animal round the body, and they both fell together, rolling over each other. After a protracted struggle Moreau managed to get the beast beneath him and hold it firmly by the throat. He then shouted to his daughter, who came and despatched the wolf with blows from a pickaxe Moreau was much exhausted by the fight, but fortunately escaped with only a wound on the left hand. The animal was found to measure a metre and a half, from the nose to the end of the tail.

Yesterday evening as a couple of ladies were passing Fifth Avenue they were approached by a dandified fellow, who blandly accosted them, saying: "It's a pleasant evening, ladies." The ladies did not reply, and the gentleman (?) nothing daunted, kept pace with them, and again ventured to say: "It's a pleasant evening, ladies, to take a walk." "Do you really think so?" asked one of the fair damsels, with a merry twinkle in her eyes. "Why, of course I do," said the fellow, laughing his sweetest. "Well, then, suppose you take one."

Pigeon English is all the rage with Boston girls, and when an escort leaves one of them at her papa's front steps he is startled to hear something like this: "Hoop-la, Melican man he heap much nice—fetchee me home alle light topside up on slippely walk—buy gum dlops—comee you alle same 'gin sometime—you savey, eh, John?" And she disappears within the storm doors, leaving the perplexed young man slowly muttering: Well—I'll—be—heap—much—blowed—alle—same—if I know what that charming creature is driving at."

Two young ladies were once singing a duet in a concert-room. A stranger, who had heard better performance, turned to his neighbor, saying: "Does not the lady in white sing wretchedly!" "Excuse me, sir," replied he, "I hardly feel at liberty to express my sentiments. She is my sister." "I beg your pardon, sir," answered he, in much confusion. "I mean the lady in blue." "You are perfectly right there," replied the neighbor; "I have often told her so myself. She is my wife."

Dobbs, who is a jolly old bachelor, and a bright young lady acquaintance were bantering each other about marriage. "Oh," said she, "you'll get married one of these days, I know; and you'd have me now, if I were to wait until my second childhood, then," said Dobbs. "Well, I shouldn't have long to wait," was the quick repartee from the lady.

Mrs. Jones has a numerous offspring, to which she is in the habit of adding a new specimen regularly every year. Among the number is a little boy who has just returned from boarding school for a few days On the evening after his arrival a newly-engaged servant inquired of the school boy how many brothers and sisters he had. "I don't know," replied the child; "I came home only this morning."

An Ohio editor sat down the other day and commenced a powerful editorial headed, "How shall we Rise?"—After writing half a column he left his chair for a few minutes, and when he returned he sat down pretty emphatically on a bent pin placed there by the "devil." He soon ascertained "How to Rise," but he finished the article in the manner he designed when starting out, notwithstanding. Then he made the "devil" rise.

A St. Louis Sunday school boy gave his teacher this illustrative definition of "responsibility:" "Boys has two buttons for their s'penders so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why there's a good deal of responsibility on the other button."

Agricultural.

Work for the Month—April.

Whatever other seasons may bring to be done, the work of the present is pressing and constant. Few in this region have crowded much of April into March, so that it befits all to move with alacrity when the weather permits.

Oats should be in at the earliest moment, but not so early as to prevent the proper preparation of the land. This crop often fails to receive, but it as certainly always deserves to have fair treatment.

POTATOES.—It is advisable, too, to plant these early, but preferable to wait later with them also, if the condition of the ground is thereby to be improved. One point is made in their successful culture when the preparation before planting is thorough and effective. Plow the land deep, fertilize abundantly, with such ingredients as bone-dust, plaster, salt and ashes, superphosphate, and Peruvian guano, avoiding the employment of rank, green manures.—Keep the ground loose, never allowing the surface to crust, and do not allow a weed or sprig of grass to be seen.

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS.—Grow a few of these this year if you never have before. Their health-giving, health-preserving qualities, if fairly tried, next winter will be a potent argument for your growing them thereafter. For these roots, have your land in good heart, deeply worked and mellow. The best method of sowing is in drills about two feet apart, and by means of one of the now-numerous hand-drills which open the furrow, drop the seed and cover it, marking the next row at the same time. Thin out the plants to stand about 9 or 10 inches apart in the rows, for the beets, or 12 inches for mangels, and keep the surface stirred constantly and the ground well-worked Four pounds of seed is enough for an acre.

CARROTS require some labor in the early stage of their cultivation, from the difficulty in keeping down the weeds—but their rich and nutritive properties make them one of the most valuable of root-crops. A sandy loam, rich and well-prepared, and if possible sub-soiled, suits them best. The seed is sown in drills 16 or 20 inches apart, and the roots thinned to stand 6 inches in the rows. By mixing radish or turnip seed with the carrot seed they will germinate quicker, and by indicating the location of the rows enable them to be worked before the carrots are up, and thus gain a headway on the weeds. The ground should be warmed up before carrots are sowed.

PARSNIPS are not so extensively grown as they should be. Near markets they are a profitable crop, while on the farm they are useful as a nutritious food for cows and hogs. They should be given the same treatment as carrots, but be sown as early as possible. Make the rows sixteen inches apart, and let them stand 5 or 6 inches in the rows.

CORN.—Indubitably the best working the corn crop gets is that given before it is planted. The better the condition of the land at the start, the easier the after cultivation and the more profitable the return. The crop demands, and deserves the best treatment, the best land and the best manures at your command. It is truly said of it that it is "the sheet-anchor of American farming." Large crops pay better, too, than small ones in a comparison of cost. While corn is largely a potash plant, it requires also abundant supplies of almost all the inorganic elements combined in the food of plants. Available mineral supplies must, therefore, be present in some abundance to supply the phosphoric acid, soda, lime, and other ingredients essential to its complete growth and maturity. Good barn-yard manure and rich composts are equally serviceable, and the crop is one taking grosser food than the other more dainty cereals. The seed, the distance of planting, whether in hills or drills, vary in each locality; heavier applications of fertilizing materials being required where close planting is adopted. Drill culture is growing in favor, the product being larger, and the ease and facility of working greatly increased by the newly-improved machines for planting.

For manuring in the hill a mixture of five bushels—one of salt, one of plaster, and one of fine bone-dust—is admirable to give the plant a start.

CORN FOR FODDER.—Provide a patch of this against the time of failing pastures. To dairy farmers it is indispensable. Sow in drills 2½ feet apart; run the cultivators through two or three times in the season, and nothing more is required on moderately good ground to secure an enormous quantity of forage. The stalks should stand about twelve to the foot.

SOWING PLASTER.—This important duty is too much neglected. We say duty because no farmer is doing justice to himself who neglects its use. Cost considered, it is one of the cheapest of fertilizers for clover, corn and potatoes. Spread on your clover fields at the rate of from one to two bushels per acre as early now as you can. The following is the experience of Col Robert Beverly, a well-known farmer of Virginia, and his estimate of its value: "I have been using plaster for thirty years, and of late years as much as 100 tons a year; sometimes with no perceptible benefit, generally with good results, and frequently remarkable, equal to that of Peruvian guano—depending, in my opinion (now that I have more experience,) on the quality of the article and the fineness of its grinding. I have seen a part of a clover field unsown and persons passing would ask why I did not sow the balance of the field in clover, when it was all well set alike, but a part had no plaster on it. I have seen stripes in corn as far as you could see the field, where the plaster was sown being a foot or two taller and several shades darker grade than where it missed I have also frequently seen no effect whatever from its use. Formerly I thought its action owing to peculiar seasons; I still think the season has a great deal to do with it, but more the quality of the plaster.—*American Farmer.*

The Middletown Transcript

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SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1877.

LOCAL AND STATE AFFAIRS.

Full Moon next Friday.

Peach trees are in bloom.

Court will commence at Dover next Monday, 23d.

Sun rises at 5.19 and sets at 6.41. Day's length 13 hours, 24 minutes.

A shooting and bowling alley has recently been put up in Delaware City.

The drouth was broken on Wednesday by a fine rain which continued over Thursday.

The Delaware shad fisheries have not been very successful so far. Shad are rather scarce.

Six vessels were blown ashore at Lewes by the gale on Monday of last week. No lives lost.

Eight hundred Delaware shad were received at Wilmington on Saturday last, and sold at $40 per hundred.

"Muggins" says that, in these hard times, a five dollar greenback looks as big as O'Brien's circus posters.

The man who can't afford to take his little ones to O'Brien's six shows, paid three dollars for another dog Saturday.

The Levy Court of Kent county has fixed the tax rate in that county at 45 cents on the hundred dollars. Same as last year.

The "Woman's Journal," Boston, has captured a Massachusetts girl who walked forty miles in two days to attend O'Brien's six shows.

The party of Wilmington mechanics who recently went to Caraccas, South America, are very much dissatisfied and wish themselves home again.

One of those intolerable nuisances an organ grinder, was in town on Thursday serenading the different houses for pennies, but he reaped a sparse harvest.

J. T. West's store, at Linwood, on the P. W. & B. R. R. was broken into and robbed of $14 in cash and a diamond for cutting glass worth $11, and other things.

A number of coal sheds belonging to a Miss Shipley, in Wilmington, were destroyed by fire last Friday evening week. They were occupied by Benj. Hirst, coal dealer.

John Leach, of New Castle, was drowned on Sunday afternoon last in the Delaware river, by the capsizing of a yacht in which he, with two other men, were sailing.

Shad are getting a little more plentiful in our market, but the price doesn't fall much. They are still sold at from 60 to 80 cents a pair, and they are not Delaware shad either.

"The elephant now goes roun' and roun',
The band begins to play,
The small boys roun' the monkeys' cage
Had better keep away!"

Harlan & Hollingsworth launched a side-wheel steamer 250 ft. long by 35 ft. wide, at their yards last Saturday. She was built for the Old Bay Line between Baltimore and Norfolk.

Wm. H. Wharton's residence, near Ocean View, Sussex county, was burned to the ground with all its furniture and contents during the high gale of Monday night week. Loss $3,000.

Robert Hewes' store, in Wyoming, was broken into and robbed of $4.00 in pennies on Wednesday night of last week. The thieves also helped themselves to a supper of eggs, cheese, crackers and cakes.

Robberies are becoming frequent at Seaford. A butcher's shop in that town was entered by means of false keys one night last week and robbed of $13 worth of meat. This is only one of many lately committed.

O'Brien's menagerie and circus wagons passed through this town on Wednesday morning on their way down the peninsula. There were some two dozen or more of them, followed by the three band chariots and carriages containing the actors.

The only Automatic Fire-proof Evaporators ever made are for sale by Mr. James B. Naudain, agent for this company. Call and see this new Evaporator, it is the invention of an 18 year old boy. Just in time for this year's crops. See advertisement.

Richard Townsend, administrator c. t. a., sold at the hotel of William B. Hollis, Townsend, on Saturday last, the lands of the late Samuel Bartlett, colored, in Appoquinimink hundred, containing about forty-three acres, to James T. Carter, Esq., for $401.

The circus is coming and the boys are wild with excitement and delight. For the accommodation of their big bills the agents have had a high board fence erected around the garden of Mr. Naudain, corner Broad & Main streets, and covered them with colored posters and pictures.

Wm. Beck, the Smyrna forger, has been arrested in Bridgeton, N. J., and is now in jail there on the charge of stealing a horse and buggy. He hired the team to go to Fairton but went in another direction, and the livery man, thinking that such conduct was not exactly right, had him arrested.

The Automatic Fruit Evaporating Co. of Philadelphia, are prepared to contract to furnish Evaporators with a capacity of 300 to 500 baskets per day. One-third cheaper than any other process, and warrant them *fire-proof* in all cases. Mr. J. B. Naudain is their authorized agent for this county. See advertisement in another column.

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff Grubb, sold on Thursday, at the hotel of William B. Hollis, Townsend, at one o'clock, the farm of Passmore H. Mitchell, to Joseph P Nichols, for $4000, subject to a mortgage of $4,000.

Deputy Coroner Appointed.

Coroner Rose has appointed Jas. C. Townsend, deputy coroner, for all the lower part of New Castle county, whose duties shall be to attend all necessary cases where inquests are required. Therefore Mr. Townsend desires that he be notified by mail or telegraph at Townsend, Del., of all cases of death which by law requires an inquisition to be held.

Business Change.

Dr. G. G. Chamberlaine, having sold out his drug store and business to Dr. H. R. Chamberlaine, has removed his office to the small building nearly opposite the Forest Presbyterian Church, lately occupied by Dr. W. F. Kennedy. The latter has removed to the new office erected for him by Mrs. M. E. Clayton, on East Main street.

Illustrated Lecture.

S. Ridgway Kennedy, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia Bar, will deliver a lecture in the Odessa Town Hall, Tuesday evening, giving an account of things which he saw on a trip "Across the Continent" and during a residence in the Far West. The interest of the lecture will be heightened by a series of handsome illustrations reflected upon canvas by the use of calcium light. It will doubtless be a very entertaining and interesting address.

Fire at Milford.

The American Basket Company's large factory at Milford was entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last. The building contained a large stock of manufactured goods, which is a total loss. The fire originated in the engine room. The loss is about $30,000, upon which there is only an insurance of $8,500.

Adjutant General.

Gov. Cochran has commissioned Wm. S. McCaulley, Esq., of Wilmington, to be Adjutant General of Delaware, *vice* William Reynolds, deceased. The latter resigned the office a few days before his death and it has since remained vacant until the appointment of Mr. McCaulley, which was made on Tuesday.

The Automatic Fruit Dryer.

The advertisement of the Automatic Fruit Dryer which appears this week, should, in accordance with the announcement of the week before, have been published last week, but was delayed through a misunderstanding. It appears, however, this week and is well worthy of being read by fruit growers and all others interested in the peach crop which promises to be a big one, the coming season.

Boy Drowned.

A colored boy named Herman Rothwell, between six and seven years old, son of Isaac Rothwell, was drowned in Hangman's branch last Sunday morning, by falling off the bridge known as Hangman's bridge, in Appoquinimink Hundred. Coroner Rose was notified and held an inquest on Wednesday, the jury being convinced that no foul play attended the case, rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

Meeting of the Trustees of the Poor.

The Trustees of the Poor for this county will hold their regular annual meeting at the Alinshouse, on Wednesday next. This will be an important meeting, as the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, and much other business of importance will be transacted. Persons having bills against the Trustees should present them to the member of the hundred in which they live, or send them to the Treasurer—Mr. W. F. Lane—at New Castle.

Rice's "Old Bank" Saloon.

The oyster season being about over Mr. Rice has commenced the manufacture of ice cream, and will keep on hand during all the season an abundant supply of this summer luxury. Rice's ice cream is two well known to the hundreds of people who have partaken of it to make any reference to its quality at all necessary, and a mere notice of the fact that he has commenced to make it is enough. His saloon is tastefully fitted up and his accommodations for the comfort and convenience of his customers cannot be surpassed. Read his advertisement in this paper and see what he proposes to do this summer.

Death of Col. George Davis.

Col. George Davis, an old and well known citizen of Smyrna, died suddenly on Thursday of last week, at his residence in that town. Just previous to his death he had been out to one of his tenant houses, but feeling unwell he hurried home, when he was attacked by a stroke of apoplexy and died within an hour. He was in the 72d year of his age. Col. Davis was a native of Maryland, but resided in Smyrna for a number of years previous to his death. He was reputed to be very wealthy, and owned considerable real estate in New Castle and Kent counties, and in Maryland.

Wilmington Rowdies and the Circus.

Immediately after the close of O'Brien's circus, in Wilmington, on Tuesday night, a crowd of roughs and rowdies—men and boys, some two hundred in number—rushed into the ring, hooting, yelling, howling, and making all kinds of noise, completely breaking up and preventing the concert which was about to take place. The circus men behaved far more decently than these cowardly rowdies, and made no resistance, otherwise a riot might have ensued. After making this demonstration of their vulgarity, these brave Wilmington "boys" further displayed their bravery by cutting the canvass of the tents, throwing stones at the wagons, and otherwise injuring the property of the circus company. And while all this was going on where were the police!"

Death of Gassaway Watkins.

This venerable and highly esteemed man died at his residence, McDonough, in this county, on Monday evening, after a painful illness of several days. Mr. Watkins was a native of Maryland, but had been a citizen of Delaware for more than fifty years. He always occupied a high place in the respect and esteem of his fellow men, as he was ever an honest, upright, worthy gentleman, and died as he had lived, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. He was quite prominent and active in local politics, being a thorough democrat, and filled several positions of trust, from all of which he retired with a clean record and with credit to himself and party. He was seventy-five years old, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Sugar Beet Culture.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

The commissioners appointed by a joint resolution of the last Legislature "to carry into effect the provisions of the Act to encourage the cultivation of sugar beets" passed by the same body, and who are Messrs. Lea Pusey, Samuel B. Cooper, and E. L. Martin, met in Dover, April 10th, and organized by electing Lea Pusey chairman, E L. Martin secretary, and Samuel B. Cooper treasurer. On motion the chairman was authorized to draw an order on the State Treasurer in favor of Samuel B Cooper for the sum of $50 to meet current expenses of the Commission.

The chairman submitted a circular explaining the European methods of cultivating the "sugar beet," and on motion the Secretary was directed to have one thousand copies printed for distribution by the Commission.

The chairman presented a letter from Isaac Hinckley, Esq., President of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., expressing a very lively interest in "sugar beet" culture, and tendering concessions to the Commission to further the enterprise. The Secretary was directed to reply to Mr. Hinckley, thanking him for his interest and liberality.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That, experience having fully demonstrated that the greatest perfection in the cultivation of the "sugar beet" can be attained by the preparation of the ground the preceeding autumn, the Commission will not offer premiums for the production of the best "sugar beets" until the season of 1878. Due notice of the amount of the premiums, the conditions upon which they will be awarded, and all other necessary information, will be given though the newspapers.

Any persons desiring to experiment this season can have seed in quantities not exceeding one ounce, free of charge, upon application to the commissioner residing in his county.

After a general interchange of views upon the importance and magnitude of the interests confided to the Commission, the Commission adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

Twenty Years Together.

Messrs. J. M. Cox & Bro., celebrated on Friday, the 20th of April, the twentieth anniversary of their co-partnership. For a fifth of a century they have been engaged together in the prosecution of the business left them by their father, in the same place. The carriages made by these gentlemen have an extensive reputation for durability and excellence of workmanship that commands for them the admiration of all who know them. While other carriages may be sold at a less price, those put up by the Messrs. Cox are so much stronger, more durable, and better made, that they are worth much more than the difference in price. Within a few years considerable addition has been made to the building by the erection of large show and work rooms, and blacksmith shop, to accommodate the increase of business. Notwithstanding the dull times, these shops are still kept running on full time, employing almost as many hands as when times were better. Last Monday there was standing in front of their establishment a family carriage sold to Samuel Thompson, of Pivot Bridge, twenty years ago, the wheels and axles being almost as good as when first made. There have been a great many changes in Middletown within the last twenty years, but this firm bids fair to remain unchanged for the next twenty years to come. There is one thing certain, however, the business will not be handed down to their posterity.

A Sad Drowning Case.

On Sunday last Daniel Book and Robert Hutton, of Wilmington, procured a sail boat and started for a sail to New Castle where they spent the day.

As they were about to start on their homeward journey a man named John Leech stepped up to them and asked the privilege of accompanying them, at the same time stating that he was on his way to Chester where he had engaged to work, and there being no trains leaving New Castle he did not care to walk. His request was granted and the three started for Wilmington. All went well until they were about to enter the mouth of the Christiana when a sudden squall struck them and completely overturned the boat. The unfortunate men immediately seized hold of the boat and clung to it, in which condition they remained for over twenty minutes. A passing schooner was hailed but the captain refused to stop, at the same time pointing to an oyster pungy that was coming down the river. The captain of the pungy seeing them rounded to and sent his yawl boat with two men to the rescue, but just as they arrived at the boat Mr. Leech let go his hold and sank to rise no more. The two rescued men were taken on board the pungy, and carried to Delaware City from whence they walked yesterday morning to New Castle, and found their boat which had drifted down the river and had been secured by John Vining. The drowned man was in the 40th year of his age, and leaves a wife and two children, one two and a half years old, and the other nine months. The body has not yet been recovered.

List of Grand and Petit Jurors for the Coming Court.

The following grand and petit jurors have been drawn for the ensuing term of Court:

GRAND JURORS.

Brandywine Hundred—Thomas L. Talley, Lot Cloud.
Wilmington—Wm. Canby, Henry Eckel.
Christiana—Hayes Graves, Abner Woodward.
Mill Creek—Jno. Springer, Lewis McElwee.
White Clay Creek—William F. Smalley, George G. Evans, Robert Armstrong.
Pencader—William B. Foard, George Boulden, Sr.
New Castle—A. F. Smith, Geo. C. Hanson, Josiah Lewdon.
Red Lion—Charles G. Ash, Jas H. Myers.
St. Georges—L. G. Vandergrift, W. A. Cleaver.
Appoquinimink—C. Tatman, E. Silcox.
Blackbird—Richard Ferguson, John P. Collins.

PETIT JURORS, FIRST PANEL.

Brandywine Hd—Oliver H. Perry, John G. Almond, Clark Pierce.
Wilmington—George W. Bright, A. M. Quinby, T. D. Bradford.
Christiana—James D. Miller, Joseph F. Faivre, William Armstrong.
Mill Creek—A. Pennock, Robt. Greenwalt, Frank D. Walker.
White Clay Creek—Arnold Naudain, Wm. W. Calhoun, A. H. Oldham.
Pencader—John Russel, R. D. Moss, Andrew S. Eliason.
New Castle—Eli Crossan, Jr., Jacob Herman, Harry M. White.
Red Lion—James Aspril, C. A. Davidson, John Vanhekle.
St. Georges—Elias T. Othoson, Richard T. Mailly.
Appoquinimink—A. J. Collins, David Wells.
Blackbird—S. E. Sparks, John W. Wright.

PETIT JURORS, SECOND PANEL.

Brandywine Hd—George F. Bigger, John Osborne, John F. Sharpley.
Wilmington—James N. Cleland, Henry Grant, E. J. McManus.
Christiana—Lewis J. Graves, William P. Hendrickson, Samuel Killgore.
Mill Creek—William A. Morrison, J. E. Bartholomew, John Ball.
White Clay Creek—Thomas H. Morrison, Robert McLaughlin, James Jefferis.
Pencader—John K. Mote, Charles A. Lum, L. Nicholson.
New Castle—A. J. Brown, George Hawthorne, F. H. Diehl.
Red Lion—Joseph S. Dunlap, Lewis A. Evans, M. Mulligan.
St. Georges—Wm. Lore, Chas. Tatman, Jr. Appoquinimink—Edward H. Thomas, Jno. D. Townsend.
Blackbird—Jas. Prior, And. C. Lattomus.

EASTERN SHORE MATTERS.

Asbury Church, colored, at Easton, was destroyed by fire Friday.

Gen. E. L. F. Hardcasele, and Hon. James T. Earle, amongst others, have been re-elected Trustees of the American Agricultural College.

A workman in a chrome mine near Rising Sun, Cecil county, recently fell a distance of two hundred and forty feet into the mine and escaped with no other injury than a broken leg.

Rev. Herman Carter, son of Edward Carter of Henderson, Md., who graduated last year at Drew's Theological Seminary, has joined the Southern Kansas Conference of the M. E. Church.

Moses Young, a colored youth, laid down on the Dorchester and Delaware railroad one day last week to take a nap. In consequence of the severe attack of a locomotive he will never take another nap.

A man named James Dorman, of Hopewell, Somerset county, was found dead in his yawl boat in the Patuxent river last week. His legs were entangled in the boat and his head was in the water, where he had drowned.

Capt. Lem. Mitchell took a trip down to Swan point on Sunday week, and filled Chestertown jail with thirty-two dredgers, caught in the act.

The tide runs so strong in Kent Narrows, that it is not navigable for vessels or steamers except at about the turn of the tide. The money expended in deepening the channel and building a draw bridge, are thus far of no avail and useless.

A Milwaukee lady, in taking her morning gape lately, put her jaw out of joint, and it was two days before the doctor could get it in place again. Her husband says he hasn't had such a vacation since his married life began.

Business Locals.

ENVELOPES of all sizes, and letter heads with business cards, furnished, very cheap at the TRANSCRIPT office.

Extra long leg, whole leather, double sole Men's Boots—warranted not to leak, rip or break until worn out with old age. Price, only $4 cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS

Ladies' Two Button Kid Gloves, all colors, 90 cents per pair at ELIASON BROS.

New lot of Cook Stoves just received at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

Milk Pans, cheap for cash at ELIASON & BENSON'S.

Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Beef (smoked), at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Ladies' Cassimere Slippers, 35 cts per pair, at ELIASON BROS.

Slate Mantels, in Egyptian, Tennessee, Verd Antique, Corsican Green, and many other colors, at ELIASON & BENSON'S.

Good, heavy long leg Boots for men's wear $2 25, 2 50, 2 75 and 3 00, for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

U 0 2 C our stock of Ladies' Silk Ties and Handkerchiefs, at ELIASON BROS.

Harness and Machine Oils at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

All kinds of Plow Castings at LINDLEY & KEMPS'.

Atmore's Mince Meat, 11 cts per pound, at ELIASON BROS.

Star Skirt Braids 7 cents Cash, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Slate Mantles from the celebrated Keystone Works, from $16 to $100, at ELIASON & BENSON'S.

The Improved Philadelphia Water Closets and Bath Tubs, Copper, Zinc, Lead or Tin lined, at ELIASON & BENSON'S.

Men's fine calf Dress Boots double and single sole, at $4 00, 4 50 and 5 00. Also, calf Congress Gaiters at $1 25, 1 50, 1 75, 2 50 3 00 and 4 00, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Briggs & Bros'. Garden Seeds—the best—for sale by ELIASON BROS.

Gents' Fine Balbriggan Half Hose, Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties and Bows in great variety, at ELIASON BROS.

Roofing and Spouting, done by practical workmen, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases, at ELIASON & BENSON'S.

Stove repairs of all kinds at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

Babbit Soda, 3 cents per paper, and Coffee Essence 3 cents per box, at ELIASON BROS.

Get your Tin-Ware repaired at the Middletown Stove House. LINDLEY & KEMP.

New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses Choice Sugar Loaf Drips and Sugar House Syrups, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

"Gone to the bottom," Ladies' Fine Morocco Sewed Shoes, $1 per pair, at ELIASON BROS.

A choice Rio Coffee, green, 25 cents, roasted 23 cents, CASH, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Clark's O. N. T. Spool Cotton, 68 cents per dozen, at ELIASON BROS.

Harness Leather, Rings, Buckles and Sheep Skins, at LINDLEY & KEMP'S.

New No. 1, 2, & 3 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarters and kitts; New Split Labrador Herring in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

DON'T FAIL to see the "ECONOMY COFFEE POT" at Eliason & Benson's, the most economical coffee pot ever manufactured.

The largest stock of Hamburg Edgings in Middletown can be found at W. H. MOORE & CO'S.

The Best Paper Collar, 20 cts per box, at ELIASON BROS.

A FRESH INVOICE, Bethlehem Buckwheat Flour and Oat Meal and Grits, the best in the market. For sale by S. M. REYNOLDS.

A splendid assortment of Gents' Fine Calf Boots and Alexis Buckle Shoes, at ELIASON BROS.

Just received a splendid line of Hamburg Edging, from 3 to 50 cents per yard, at ELIASON BROS.

Clark's best Spool Cotton, 6 cents per Spool or 68 cents per dozen *Cash*, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

A full line of Alpaca and Poplin Lustre's, at ELIASON BROS.

Ladies in need of a nice Silk Dress, call at S. M. REYNOLDS' and look at those Guinet Black Silks at $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1 75 per yard, just received direct from the importers.

Slocomb Mince Meat, Cranberries, Raisins, Citron, Prunes, etc., at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

Choice Brands Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Fine Cigars and Cigarettes, for sale at ELIASON BROS.

Boys' and Youths' Congress Gaiters, Bals., and Long Boots to fit all the little folks, at $1 25, 1 50 & 1 75, at S. M. REYNOLDS'.

New No. 2 and 3 Mackerel. in barrels, half barrels and kits, New Split Labrador Herring in barrels and half barrels, just received at ELIASON BROS.

Ladies' 2-Button KID GLOVES, all colors, *warranted*. Every pair that rips or burrs, exchanged for new ones. $1 per pair. S. M. Reynods.

A Choice Rio Roasted Coffee. at 25 cts per pound, at ELIASON BROS.

Nervous Debility.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of mental over work, indescretions or excesses, or some drain upon the system, is always cured by Humphreys' Homœopathic Specific No. 28. It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, stops the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price $1 per single vial, or $5 per package of five vials and $2 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 562 Broadway, N. Y. See large advertisement.

FALSE IMPRESSION.

It is generally supposed by a certain class of citizens, who are not practical or experienced, that Dyspepsia can not invariably be cured, but we are pleased to say that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER has never, to our knowledge, failed to cure Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint in all its forms, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Headache, palpitation of the Heart, low spirits, &c., &c. Out of 30,000 dozen bottles sold last year, not a single failure was reported, but thousands of complimentary letters received from Druggists of wonderful cures. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cts. For sale by your druggist, H. Chamberlaine, Middletown, or H. P. Baker, Odessa.

Never Known to Fail.

Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound has never been known to fail in permanently curing obstinate coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, nor any diseases of the respiratory organs, and it does it, too, AT ONCE. It is not necessary to take it for a long time before you can discover its beneficial effects. Its sale in this community is immense, and its popularity universal. It should not be classed with compounds put up by inexperienced hands. Do not fail to give this great and potent remedy a trial. It will not and cannot disappoint you. Try it once. Trial size 10 cents. Regular sizes 50 cents and One Dollar. Sold by Adkisson & Co., Middletown, and H. P. Baker, Odessa.

Also agents for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which is sure death to worms. Pleasant to take and requires no physic.—Price 25 cts. Try it. tml

JOINTS AND MUSCLES, stiff and painful with rheumatism and gout, are promptly relieved by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Local diseases of the skin and defects of the complexion are also remedied by this standard article. Depot Crittenton's No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

THE Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have the sole right to use the words CHERRY PECTORAL for a medicine, and has issued an injunction against F. V. Rushton, of New York city, for selling Rushton's Cherry Pectoral or Cherry Pectoral Lozenges, or any other use of the name to deceive the public. This decision of the high court includes all dealers who sell any similar article. —*Port Jefferson (L. I.) Leader.*

Miscellaneous.

ANCHORED

AT OAK HALL.

6TH AND MARKET

STILL TO BE HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

IN THE OLD PLACE AT THE OLD TRADE.

All the best talent, experience and advantages we can command, continued at OAK HALL, to produce the BEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING for man and boy

For sixteen years we have lived at the old corner of SIXTH and MARKET, and the business done there has been so satisfactory to the public and ourselves, that we have decided not to change or move the Clothing business away. The people like the place and we like to please the people, and we believe that we can do it better than ever at the old place.

The sales of the past year far surpassed anything we ever dreamed of, and this puts it in our power to start the Spring of 1877 with a STILL LOWER SCALE OF PRICES, and a class of goods so excellent that we are not afraid to follow each sale with our warrantee, or receive back the goods unworn and hand over to the customer the money paid.

The store has been largely refitted, and there never was such a splendid stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's clothing under the roof, nor were we ever able to sell so cheaply. Our word for it, and we are your friends of sixteen years.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE OLD PLACE, 6th & Market. OAK HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

Come and Look! Figures Will Not Lie.

Naudain's Popular Corner

STILL AHEAD!

	CTS.		CTS.
Granulated Sugar,	12	Currants, - -	9
Soft White Sugar,	11	Prunes, - -	10
Best Brown Sugar,	10	Best Sugar-Cured Hams,	12½
Best Rio Coffee, only,	25	" " " Shoulders,	9
Excellent Rio Coffee,	22	Canned Corn, per can,	16
Best Roasted Coffee,	28	Tomatoes, "	17
Excellent Roasted Coffee,	25	Sugar House Syrup, per gal,	28
Good Black Tea,	50	Extra Family Syrup, "	50
Medium Black Tea,	44	Best White Drip, "	68
Green Tea, from	50	Best N. O. Molasses,	75
Rumford's Yeast Powders,	14		

Elegant Calicoes, only - -	6¼ cts	Dress Goods, in newest designs, from	12½ cts
Cassimeres, in all wool, new patterns, from - - - - -	50 cts	Bleached Muslins, from - -	6 "
		Brown " " - -	7 "

Also, all other goods, such as Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Hats, Caps, etc., etc., that are usually kept in a first-class country store, at correspondingly low prices FOR CASH.

The cheapest line of Horse Collars and Bridles in town.

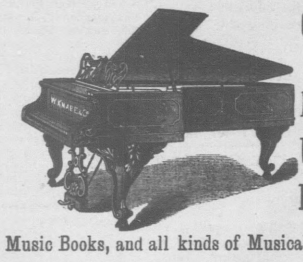
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PIANOS AND ORGANS!

Knabe Pianos.
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Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

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LOOK! LOOK!! Great Reductions!!!

The Howe Machines at	$25	$30	$35	$40	The Domestic Machines at	$35	$40	$45
" Wilson (Shuttle) at	20	25	30	35	" Davis " "	35	40	45
" Singer (new family)	25	30	35	40	" American " "	30	35	40

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Call and examine my stock and be convinced of the low prices.

All Machines warranted, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.

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53 Dens of Wild Beasts.

Incarcerated in Gold Encrusted and Richly Ornamented Iron Girded Lairs. Sensational Street Show. Prodigious Parade and Exhibition of Pomp and Pageantry. A Lavish Display of Wealth, awakening the enthusiasm and plaudits of the Multitude, by the martial strains of

Three Full Military Bands, in Three Great Gilded Chariots,

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It is the manager's aim to please, and to that end no pains or expense have been spared to make this great show

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In the Museum Marquee is a STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, operating the multitudinous mechanical marvels, and forcing a torrent of bright sparkling water into mid air, purifying the atmosphere and rendering it delightfully balmy, cool, and refreshing even in the hottest weather.

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EIGHT CENTRE POLE PAVILION,



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Wherein may be witnessed such feats of Strength, Skill, Grace and Daring, as amused monarchs in the proudest days of Rome and Greece, relieved from a preponderance of physical perfection by the

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Sentiment, Sarcasms and outbreaks of

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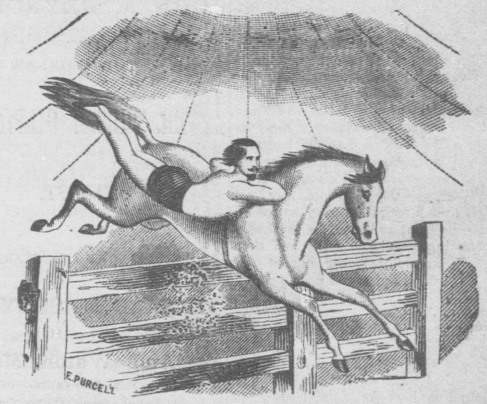
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